

FIG. 1

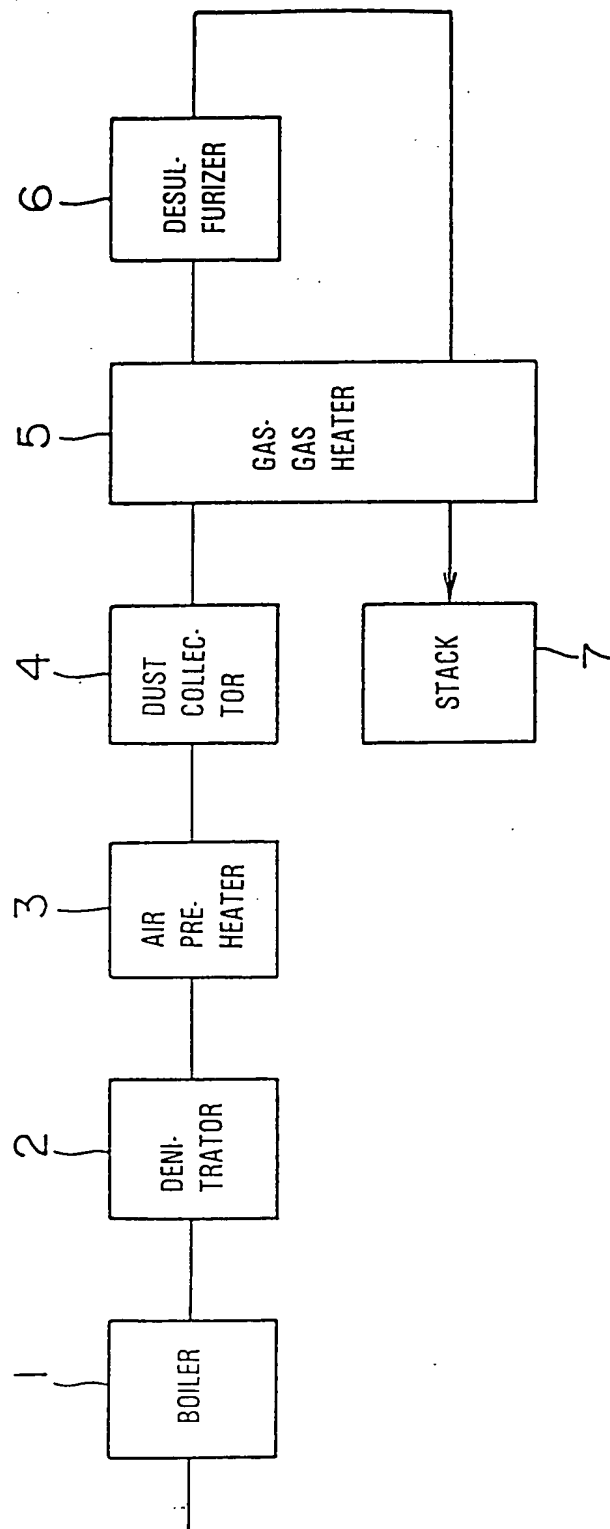
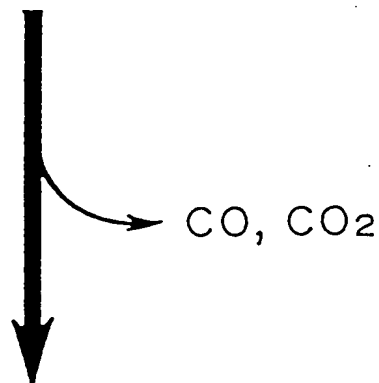
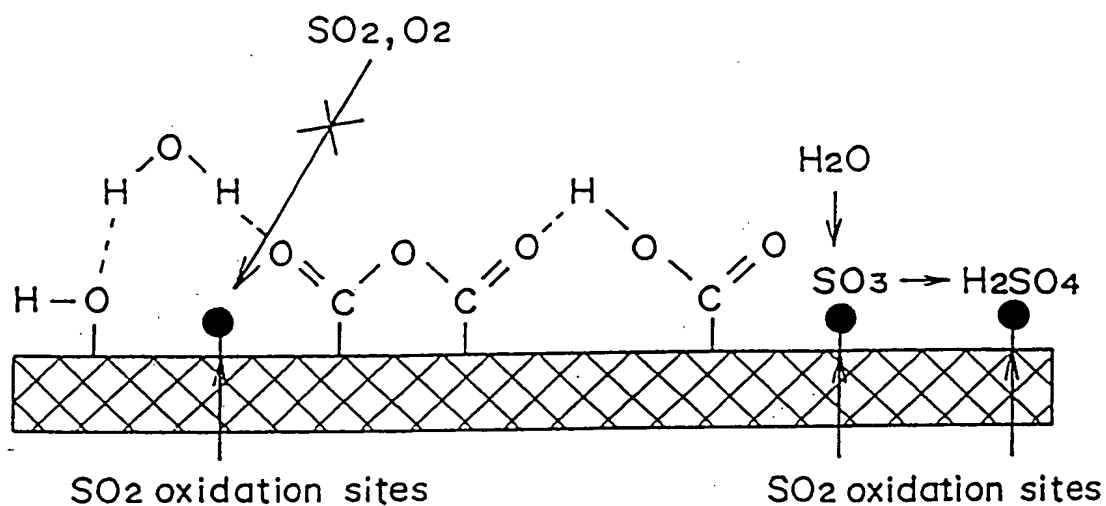


FIG. 2

(a) Hydrophilic surface



(b) Hydrophobic surface

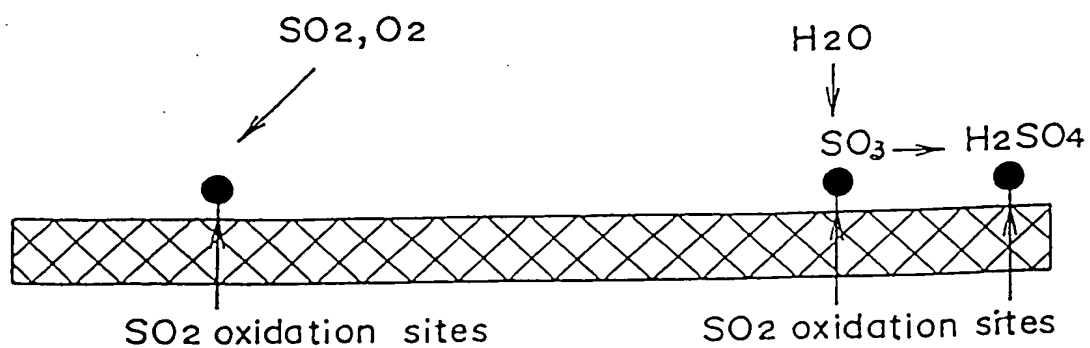


FIG. 3

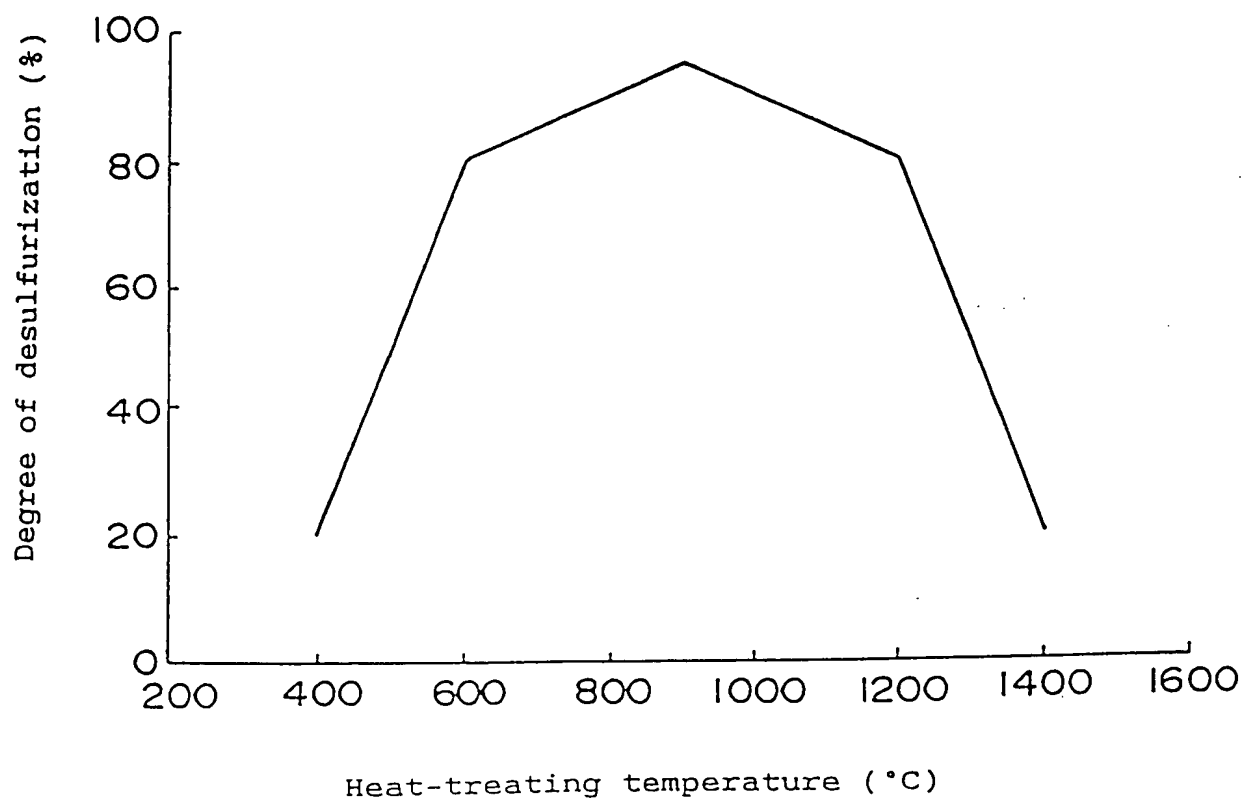


FIG. 4

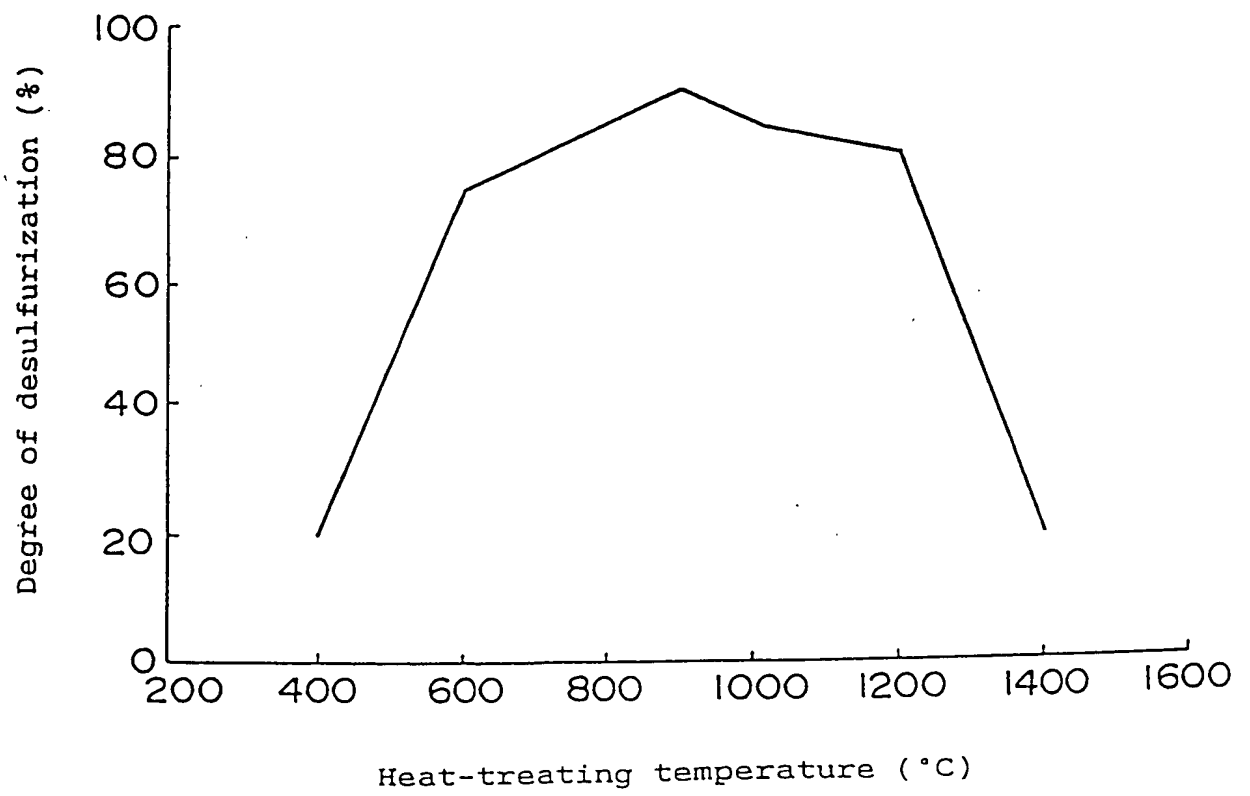


FIG. 5

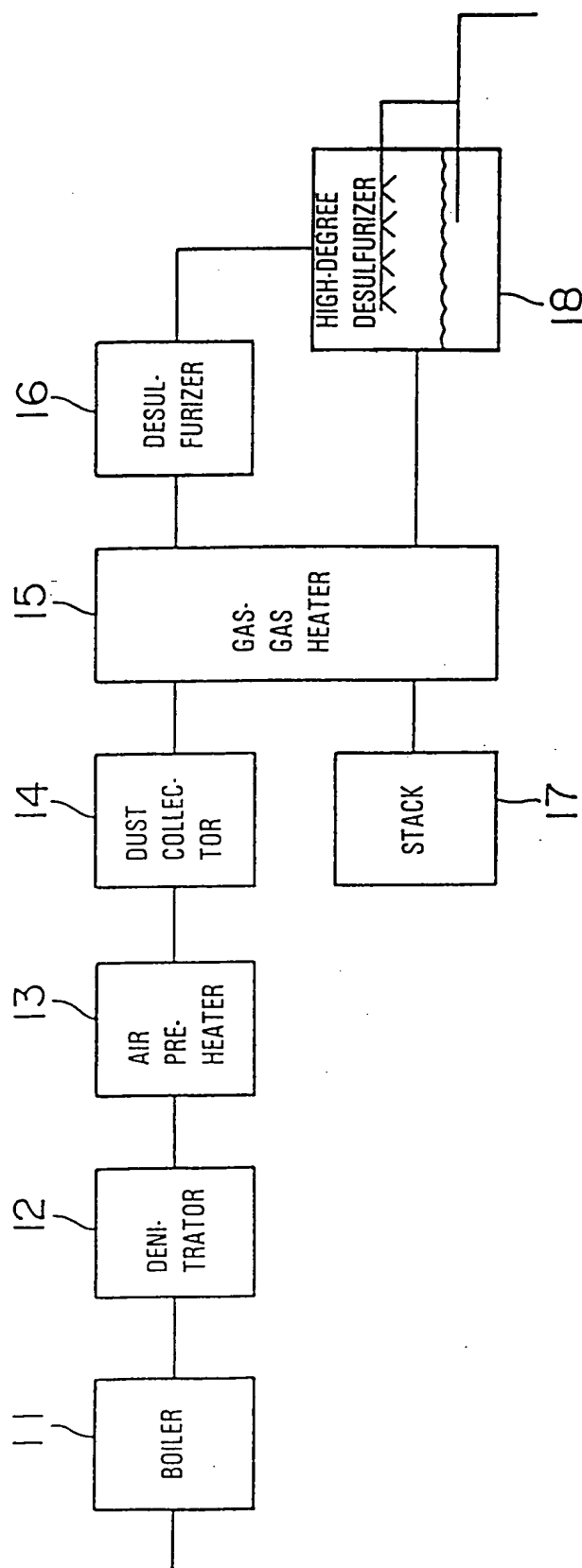


FIG. 6

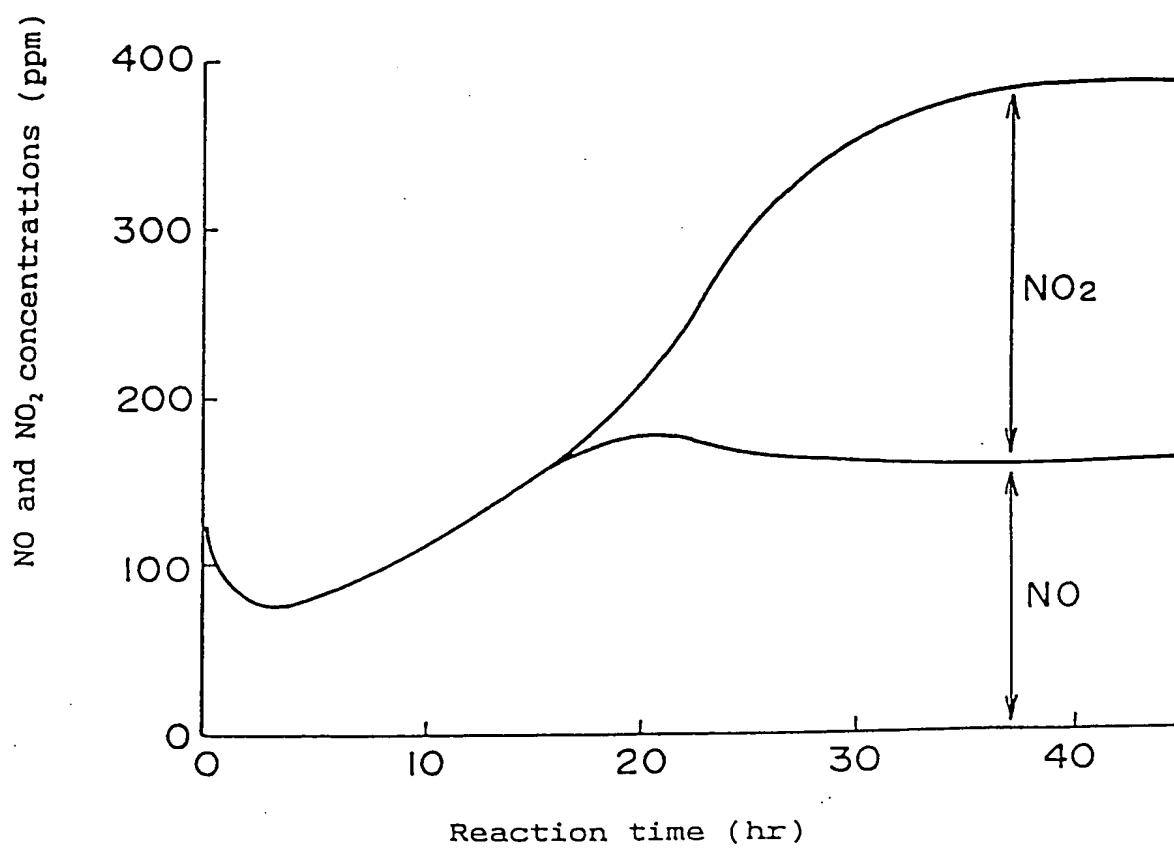


FIG. 7

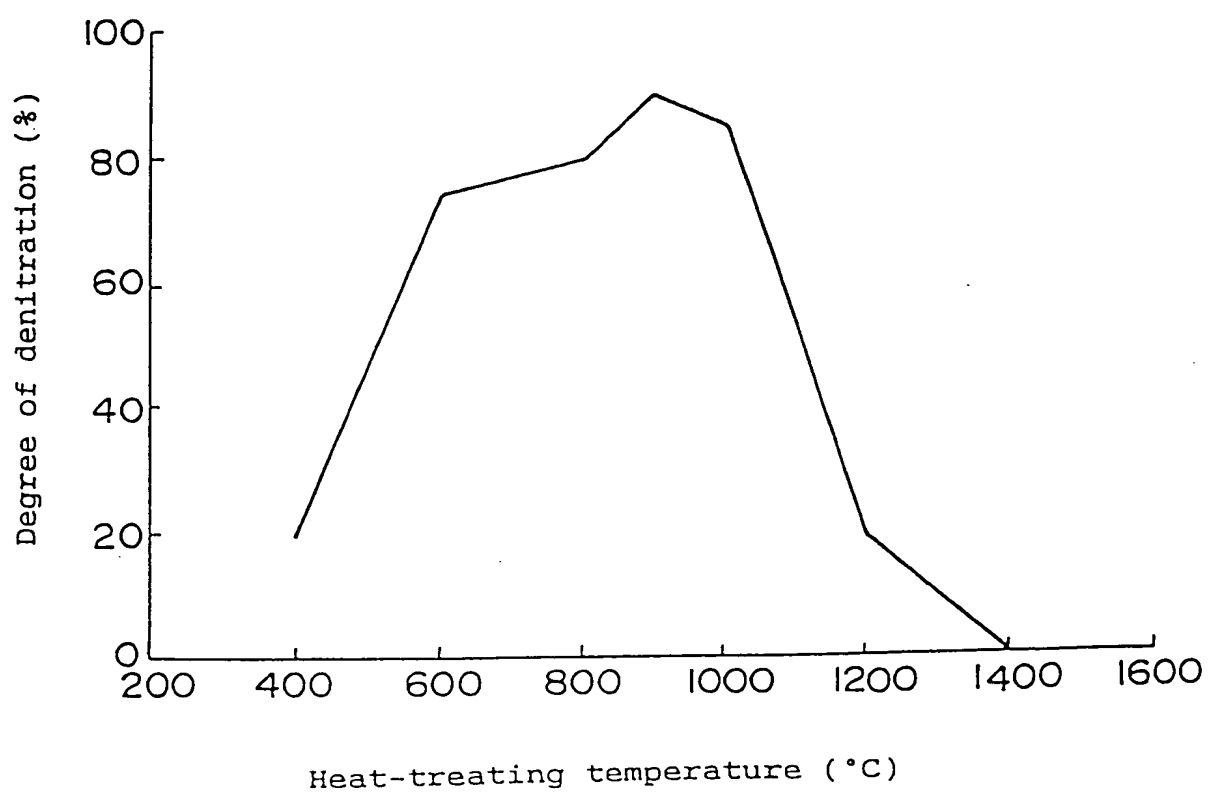


FIG. 8

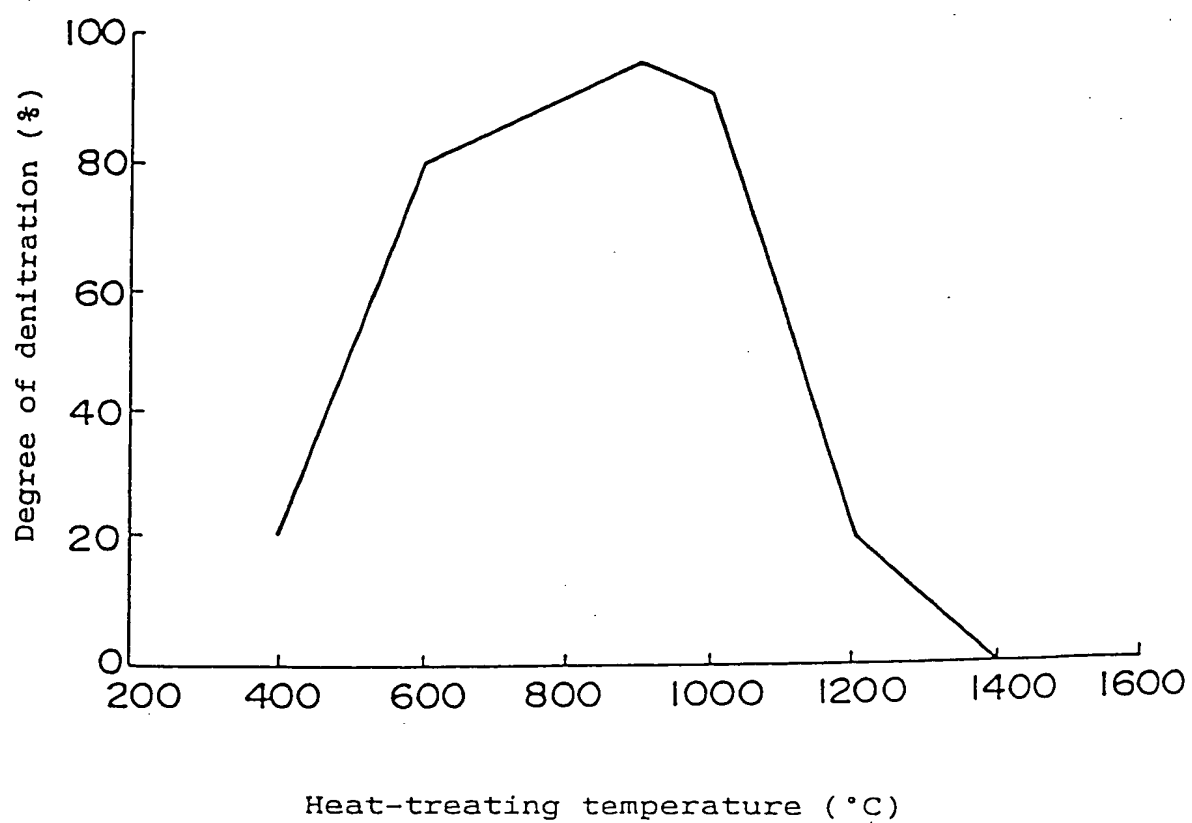


FIG. 9

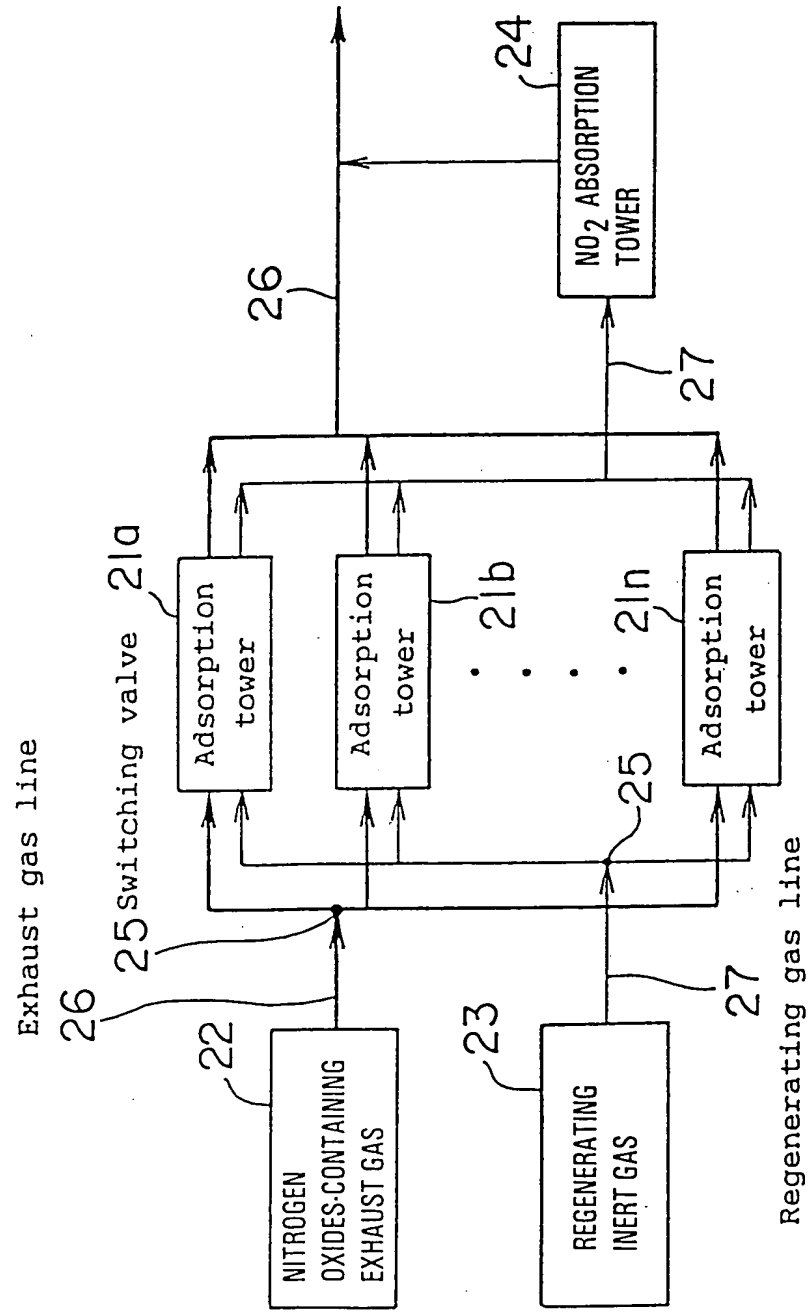


FIG. 10

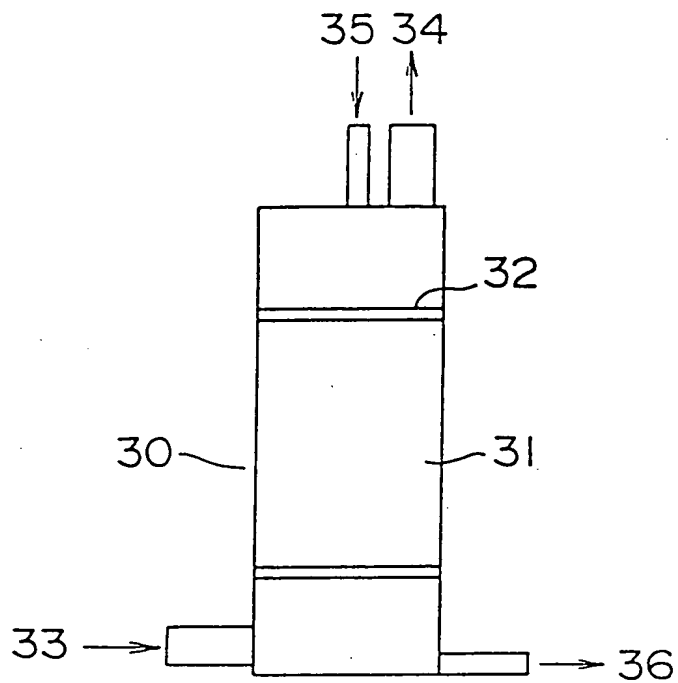


FIG. 11

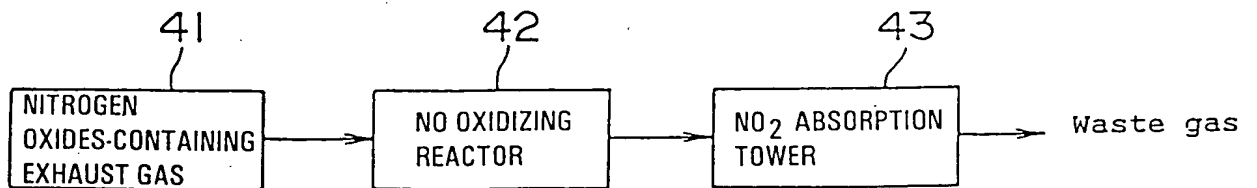


FIG. 12

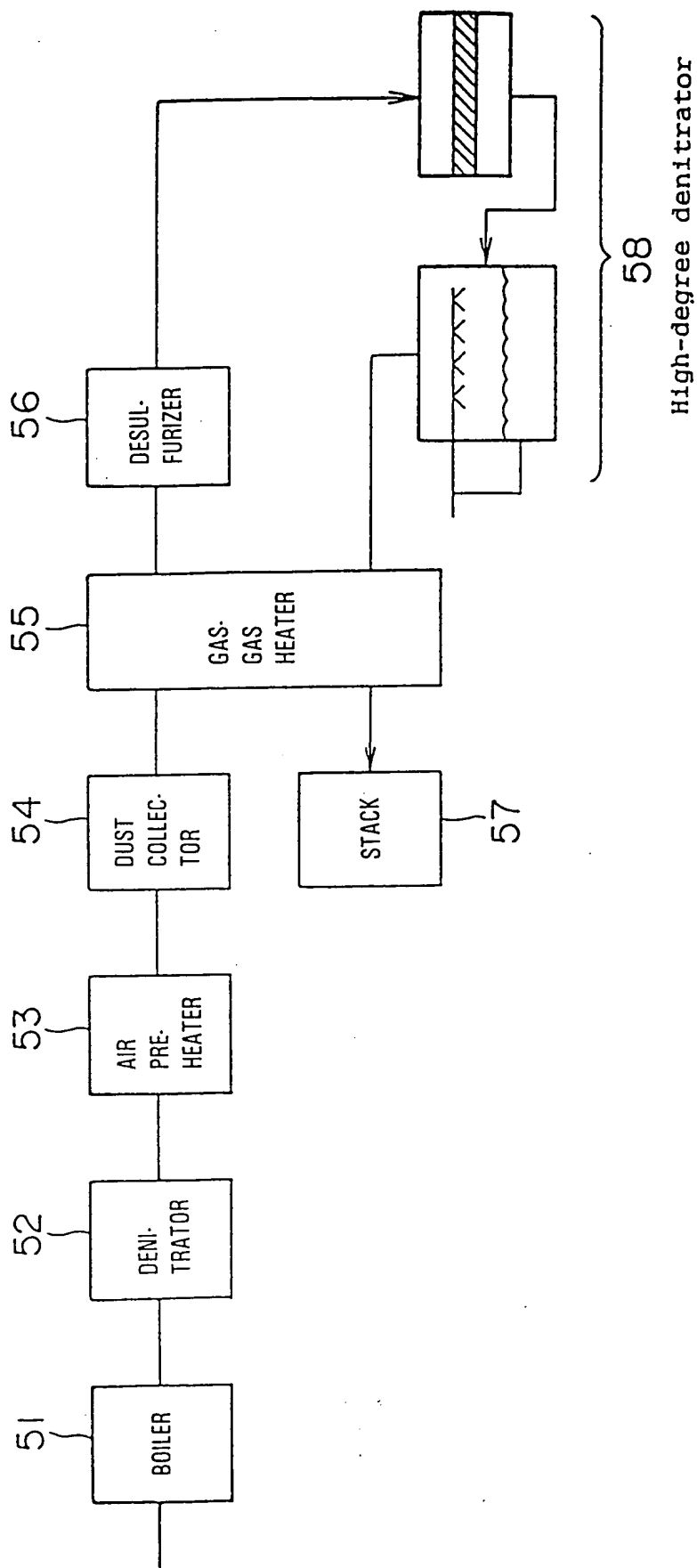


FIG. 13

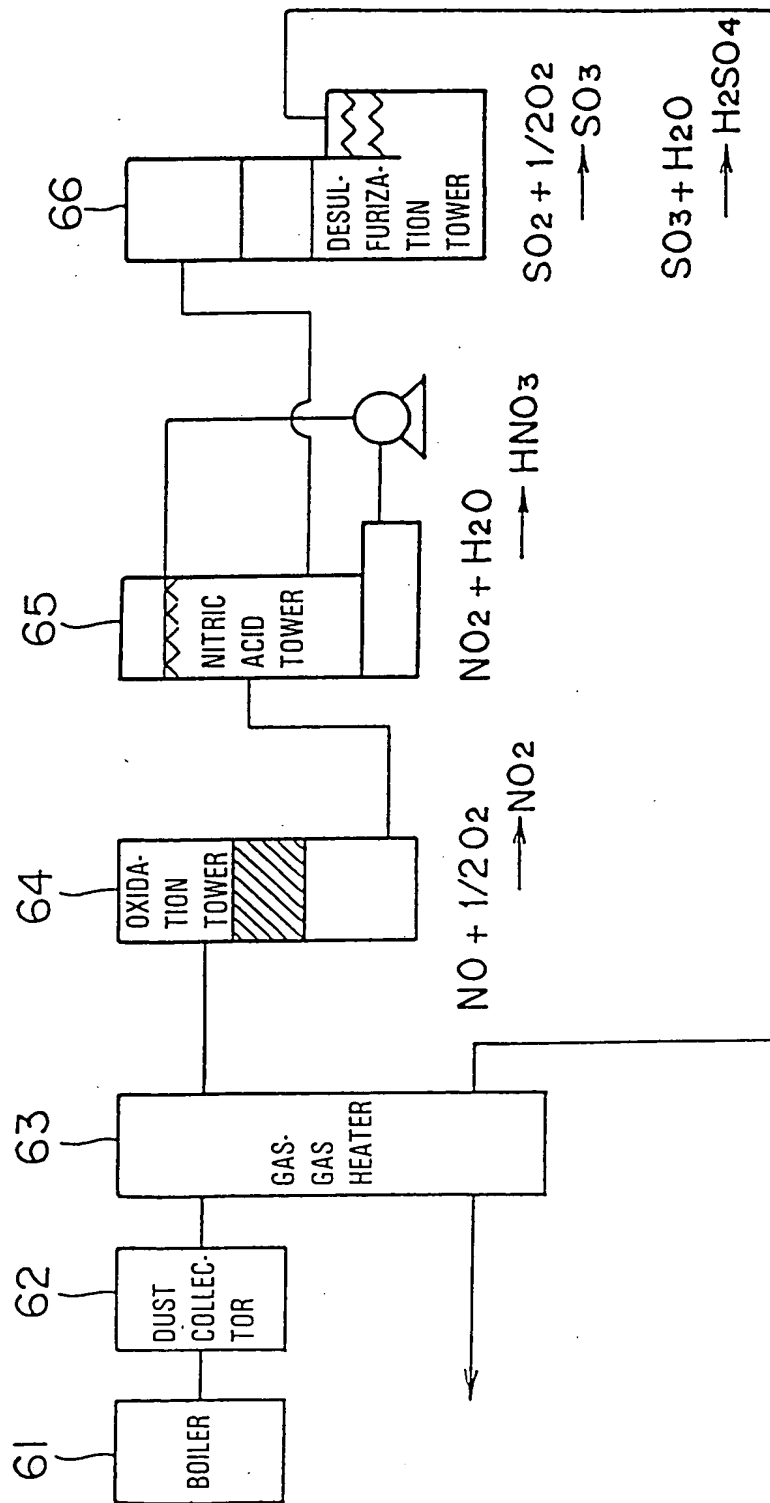
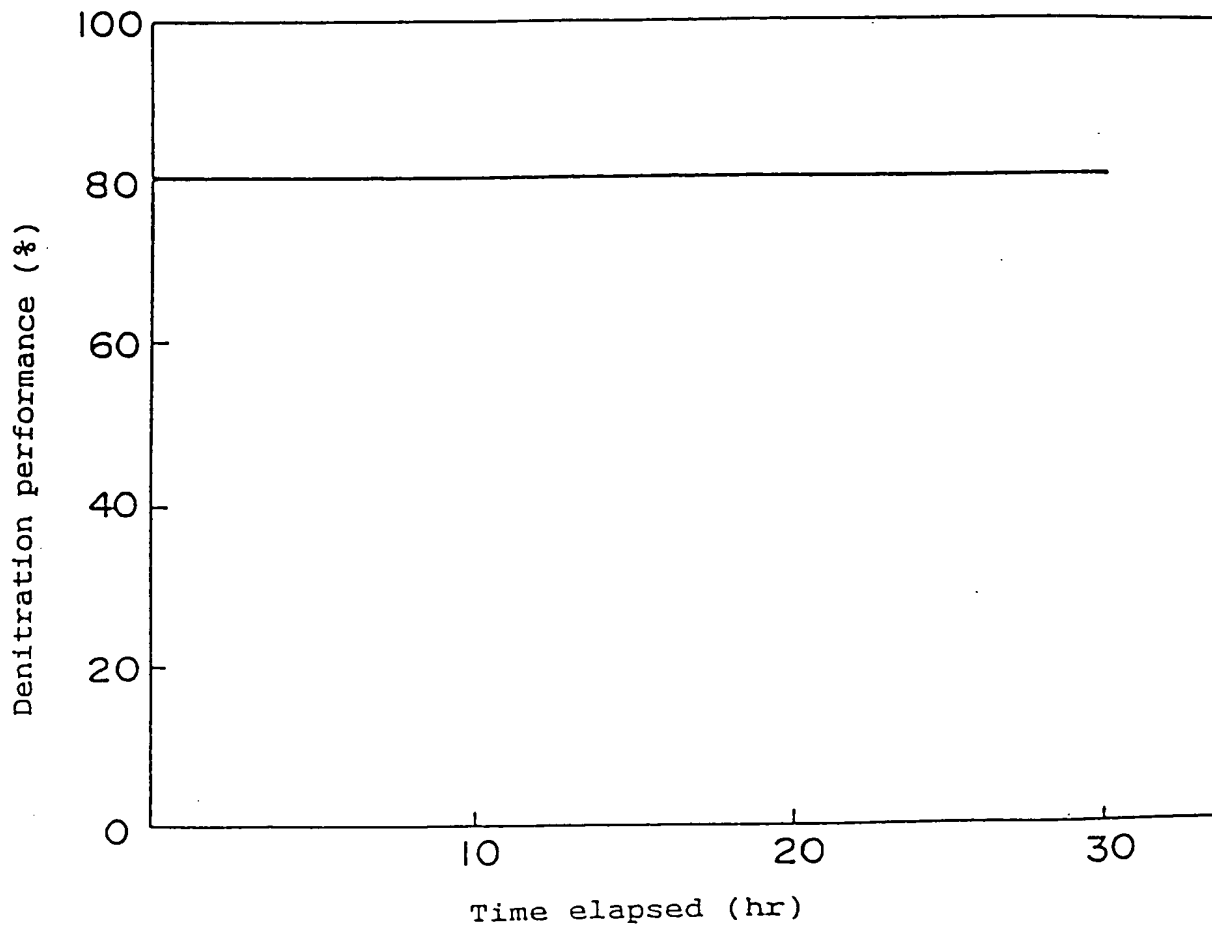


FIG. 14

Performance on the Oxidation of NO to NO₂



(Conditions)

Temperature of the gas to be treated: 25°C

Composition of the gas to be treated:

NO: 380 ppm

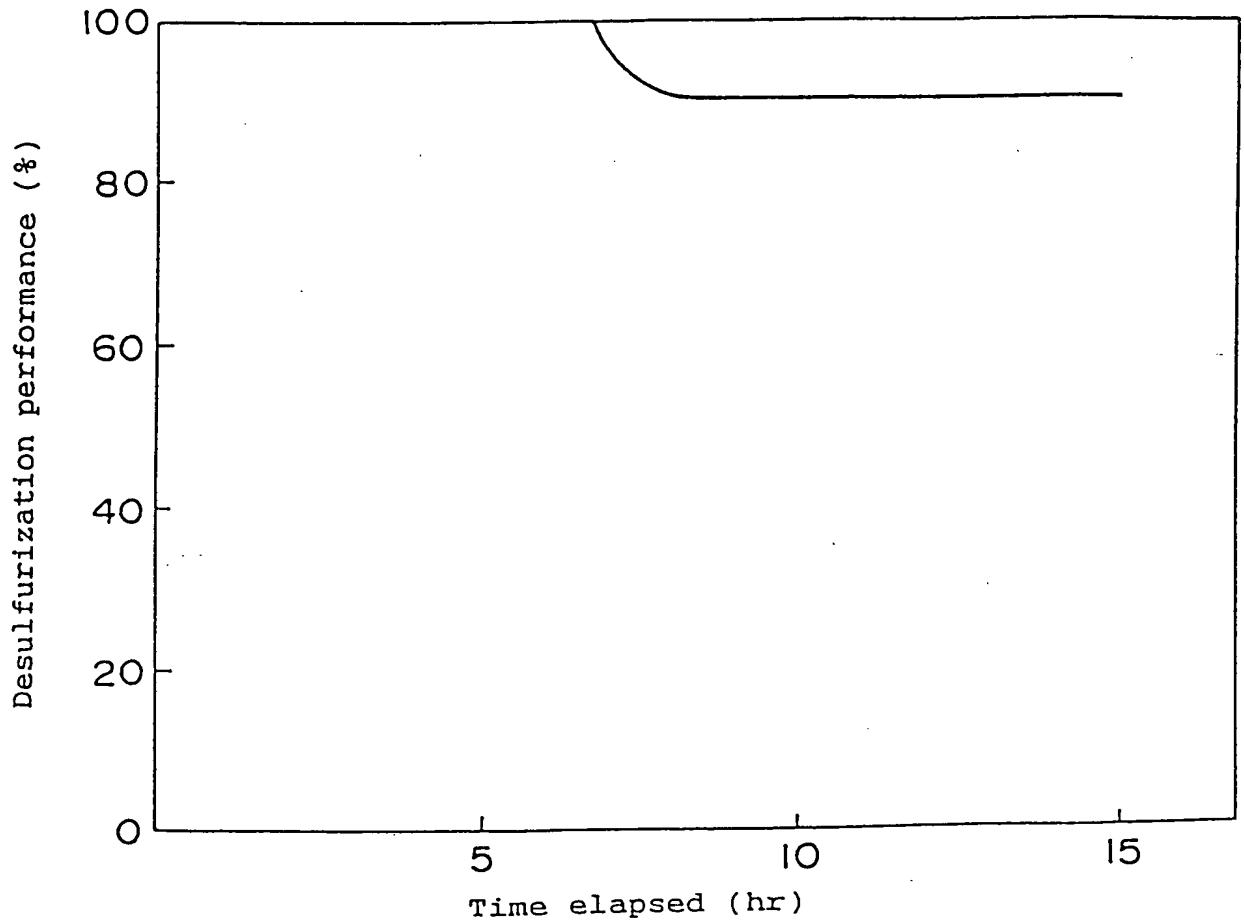
O₂: 4.0%

H₂O: Relative humidity 60%

W/F = 1×10^{-2} g·min/ml

FIG. 15

Performance on the Oxidation of SO_2 to SO_3



(Conditions)

Temperature of the gas to be treated: 30°C

Composition of the gas to be treated:

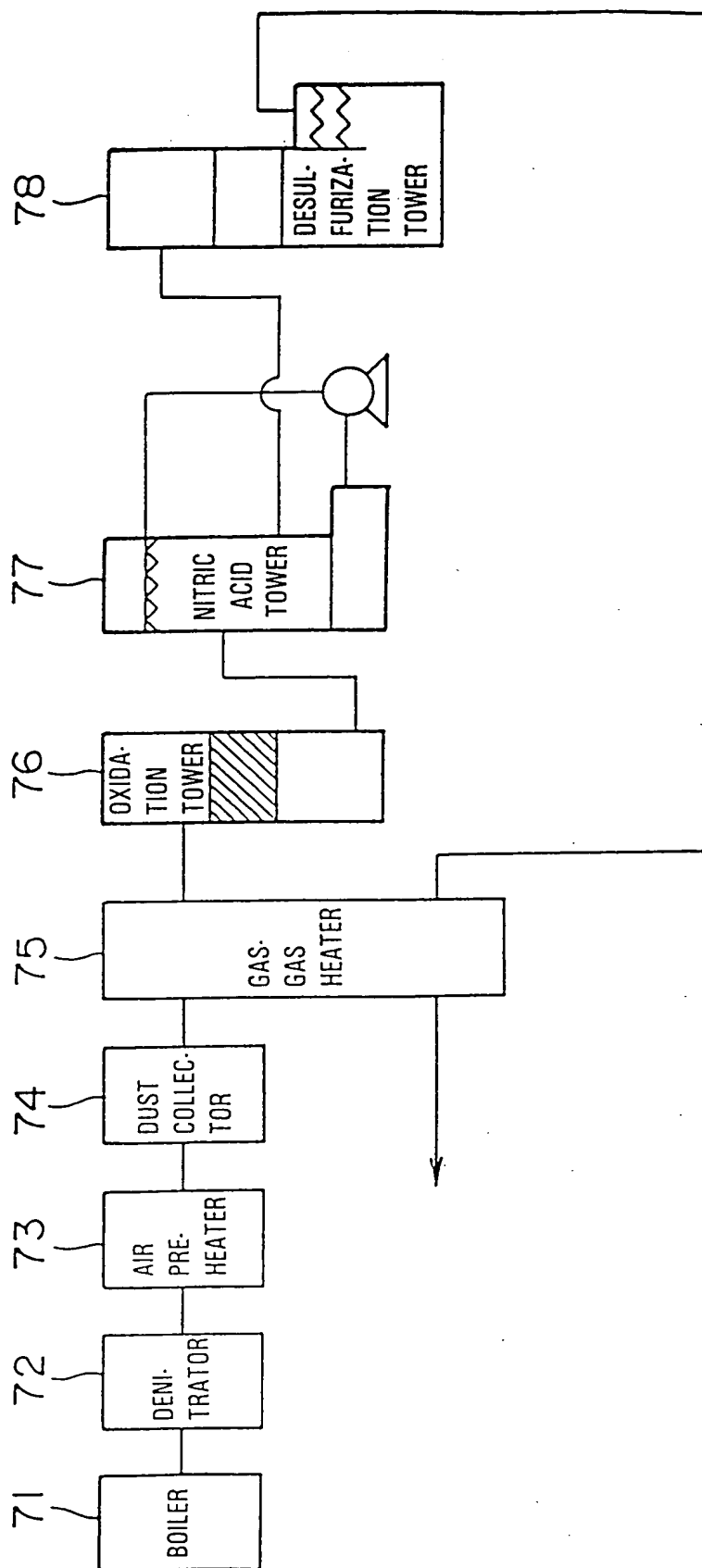
SO_2 : 500 ppm

O_2 : 5 vol.%

H_2O : 10 vol.%

$\text{W/F} = 5.0 \times 10^{-4} \text{ g}\cdot\text{min/ml}$ (W/F is a value obtained by dividing the amount of active carbon fiber packed by the flow rate of the gas to be treated.)

FIG. 16



1. *Chlorophyll* *a* and *b* contents were determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1987). The chlorophyll content index (CCI) was calculated using the following formula: $CCI = 1.8 \times [Chl\ a] + 0.7 \times [Chl\ b]$, where $[Chl\ a]$ and $[Chl\ b]$ are the concentrations of chlorophyll *a* and *b* in $\mu g\ g^{-1}$ of dry weight, respectively.

FIG. 17

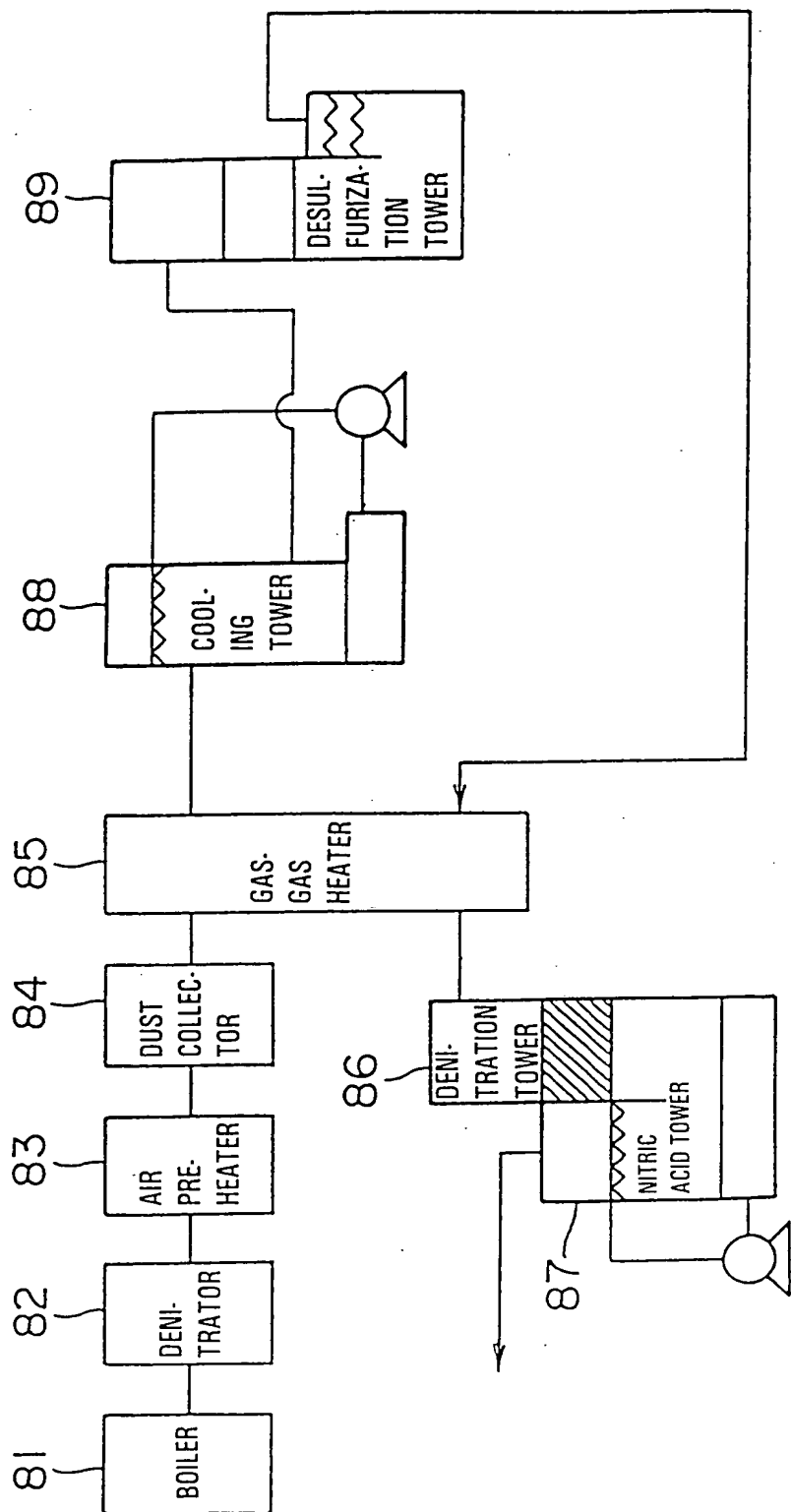


FIG. 18

